Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-32. (Cancelled)

33. (Currently Amended) An OLED light source comprising:

a substrate;

a first electrode formed on said substrate;

one or more organic electroluminescent active layers formed on said first electrode;

a second electrode on said one or more organic electroluminescent active layers to form an active segment, wherein the light source includes a plurality of separately addressable active segments ~~said first electrode and second electrode comprise an individually addressed segment, said first electrode and said second electrode are aligned in a first direction,~~ and each said segment has a length significantly greater than its width;

a driver circuit electrically connected to said ~~segment~~ segments, wherein ~~said~~ each segment is individually controllable by said driver circuit such that the chromaticity of light output from said light source is selectable by mixing different intensities of emitted light of the segments.

34. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said substrate comprises transparent glass.

35. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said substrate comprises a flexible plastic transparent material, a flexible metal foil, a flexible

metalized plastic foil, a plastic foil comprising a conducting polymer layer as a conductor or a plastic foil comprising a conducting polymer layer with metal bus bars as a conductor layer.

36. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said first electrode comprises ITO.

37. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein:
said first electrode comprises Pedot, Pani or a conducting polymer; and
a low conductivity metal bus line is connected to said first electrode.

38. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said substrate includes a metallic foil comprising a high work function metal.

39. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said first electrode is an anode and said second electrode is a cathode.

40. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said first electrode is a cathode and said second electrode is an anode.

41-43. (Cancelled)

44. (Currently Amended) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said one or more organic electroluminescent active layers ~~comprises~~ comprise a hole injection layer of approximately one micron in thickness.

45. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 44 wherein said hole injection layer comprises a conducting polymer.

46. (Currently Amended) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said one or more organic electroluminescent active layers ~~comprises~~ comprise small organic molecules, organo-metallic molecules, conjugated polymers or small molecule dispersions.

47. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said one or more organic electroluminescent active layers is deposited using ink jet printing, screen printing, off-set printing, electrostatic printing, gravure printing, flexo-graphic printing, laser-induced or thermally induced transfer printing, or shadow stencil masking.

48. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said driver circuit is electrically connected to said segment by a control line and said control line is current limited.

49. (Previously Presented) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said segment has a linear shape.

50. (Currently Amended) The OLED light source as recited in claim 33 wherein said segment extends across a full active area of said OLED light source.

51-53. (Cancelled)

54. (Currently Amended) A method for controlling output light from an organic light emitting diode light source, the light source including a plurality of separately addressable active segments, said segments comprising RGB lines, the light source also including a controller for selectively driving each segment such that the chromaticity of light output from said light source is selectable by mixing different intensities of emitted light of the segments, the method comprising:

inputting color information to said controller; and

driving individually said segments according to said input color information such that the output light from said light source correlates to said input color information, wherein ~~each of said segments includes a first electrode and a second electrode, said first electrode and said second electrode are aligned in a first direction, and~~ each segment has a length significantly greater than its width.

55. (Previously Presented) The method as recited in claim 54 wherein said step of inputting color information further comprises inputting color information received from a user.

56. (Previously Presented) The method as recited in claim 54 wherein said step of inputting color information further comprises inputting color information received from a light sensor.

57. (Currently Amended) The method as recited in claim 54 wherein said step of driving individually said segments further comprises separately driving groups of red segments, groups of green segments, and groups of blue segments in said light source.

58. (Currently Amended) The method as recited in claim 54 wherein said step of driving individually said segments further comprises separately driving separate regions of said light source.

59. (Currently Amended) A fault-tolerant OLED light source comprising:

a plurality of independently addressable light segments, each segment of said plurality of segments electrically isolated from one another such that an electrical short in one segment of said plurality of segments does not short any other light segment; and

a controller capable of driving said plurality of independently addressable light segments such that the chromaticity of light output from said light source is selectable by mixing different intensities of emitted light of the segments,

wherein ~~each segment includes a first electrode and a second electrode, said first electrode and said second electrode are aligned in a first direction, and~~ each segment has a length significantly greater than its width.

60. (Previously Presented) The fault-tolerant OLED light source as recited in claim 59 further comprising a means for limiting current so that during operation of the light source, current flowing to each segment is limited such that a short in one segment does not short all of the segments of the light source.

61. (New) The fault-tolerant OLED light source as recited in claim 59, wherein the first electrode and the second electrode extend in a same direction.

62. (New) The OLED light source of claim 33, wherein the first electrode and the second electrode extend in a same direction.

63. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein each active segment comprises a first electrode and a second electrode, wherein the first electrode and the second electrode extend in a same direction.

64. (New) An OLED light source, comprising:

a substrate including a metallic foil comprising a metal with a work function greater than 4 eV;

a first electrode formed on the substrate, comprising indium tin oxide or a conducting polymer, wherein a metal bus line is connected to the first electrode;

an organic electroluminescent active layer formed on said first electrode;

a second electrode on the electroluminescent active layer, wherein the first electrode, electroluminescent active layer and second electrode form an individually addressable segment, the first electrode and second electrode are aligned in one direction and the segment has a length

greater than its width; and

a driver circuit electrically connected to the segment, wherein the segment is controllable by the driver circuit so that the chromaticity of light output from the light source is selectable.

65. (New) The light source of claim 64 wherein the conducting polymer is one of poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) or polyaniline.

66. (New) The light source of claim 64, wherein the segment extends a full active area of the OLED light source.